Mr. John Wilkins

129

[NUMB. XXXVII.] THE [APRIL 7, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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A POETICAL EPISTLE, addreſſed by a LADY to her NIECE, upon her Marriage.

WELL! my lov'd Niece, I hear the buſtle's o'er,
The wedding cake and viſits are no more;
The gay ones buzzing round ſome other bride,
While you with grave ones grace the fire ſide.
Now with your uſual ſweetneſs deign to hear,
What from a heart moſt friendly flows ſincere:
Nor do I fear a ſupercillious ſmile----
To pay with gay contempt the muſe's toil.
For be aſſur'd I never will preſume,
Superior ſenſe or judgment to aſſume;
But barely that which long experience brings,
To men and women, thoſe capricious things.
Nor do I once forget how very ſage
Th' advice of Aunts has been in every age:
On matrimonial themes they all debate----
Wiſeacres too who never try'd the ſtate.
And 'twould, I own, appear as truly vain
For me, but to ſuppoſe I could attain
New light, upon a ſubject worn out quite;
And which both Aunts and Authors deem ſo trite.
But all the nuptial virtues in the claſs
Of ſpirit meek, and prudence I ſhall paſs;
Good nature---ſenſe-- of theſe you've ample ſtore,
And œconomicks you have learnt before.
But there are lurking evils that do prove
Under the name of trifles---death to love.---
And from theſe trifles all the jarring ſprings,
And truſt me, child, they're ſo midable things.
Firſt then---with rev'rence treat in ev'ry place,
The choſen patron of our future days;
For when you ſhew him but the leaſt neglect,
Yourſelf you riſle of your due reſpect.---
But never let your fondneſs for him riſe,
In words or actions to the prying eyes
Of witneſſes---who claim a right to ſneer
At all the honey'd words, "My life---my love---my dear."
Nor from your huſband ſhould you e'er require
Thoſe epithets, which little minds admire---
Such ſhort reſtraints will conſtantly maintain
That pow'r which fondneſs ſtrives to reach in vain.
And give new joy to the returning hour,
When ſweet retirement bars the op'ning door.
Nor do---nor ſay, before the man you love,
What in its nature muſt offenſive prove:
However cloſely drawn the myſtic ties,
Yet men have always microſcopic eyes;
And eaſily advert to former time,
When nice reſerve made females all divine.
"Would ſhe to Damon or Alexis ſay,
"A thing ſo rude? and am I leſs than they?"
Whene'er your huſband means to ſtay at home,
Whate'er th' occaſion---don't conſent to roam:
For home's a ſolitary place to one
Who loves his wife, and finds her always gone.
At leaſt conſult the temper of his mind,
If vex'd abroad, he finds himſelf inclin'd
From public buſineſs to relax a while;
How pleaſing then the ſolace of a ſmile---
A ſoft companion to relieve his care,
His joy to heighten---or his grief to ſhare?
Unbend his thoughts and from the world retire,
Within his ſacred home and round his chearful fire;
Nor let him know you've made a ſacrifice,
He'll find it out himſelf; and then he'll prize
Your kind endeavours to promote his eaſe,
And make the ſtudy of your life to pleaſe.
Another rule you'll find of equal weight,
When jars ſubſide, never recriminate;
And when the cloud is breaking from his brow,
Repeat not what he ſaid---nor when---nor how.
If he's tenacious gently give him way---
And tho' 'tis night, if he ſhould ſay, 'tis day---
Diſpute it not, but paſs it with a ſmile;
He'll recollect himſelf---and pay your toil---
And ſhew he views it in a proper light;
And no confuſion ſeek---to do you right:
Juſt in his humour meet him---no debate,
And let it be your pleaſure to forget.
His friends with kindneſs always entertain,
And though by chance he brings them, ne'er complain;
Whate'er's provided for himſelf and you,
With neatneſs ſerv'd, will ſurely pleaſe them too.
Nor e'er reſtrict him, when he would invite
His friends in ſorm, to ſpend a day or night:
Some ladies think the trouble is ſo great,
That all ſuch motions cauſe a high debate;
And madam pouts and ſays, I would not mind
How much to company you were inclined,
If I had things to entertain genteel;
And could but make my table look as well,
As Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. can do.---
I'd be as fond of company as you.---
And oft a richer ſervice bribes the feaſt,
Than ſuits his purſe, and makes himſelf a jeſt:
And though the good man gains his point at laſt,
It damps convivial mirth, and poiſons the repaſt.
But you, my dear---if you would wiſh to ſhine,
Muſt always ſay,---*your* friends are alſo *mine*:
The houſe is your's, and I will do the beſt,
To give a chearful welcome to each gueſt.
Nor are thoſe maxims difficult to cope
When ſtimulated by ſo fair a hope,
To reach the ſummit of domeſtic bliſs;
And crown each day with ever ſmiling peace.
Now if theſe lines one caution ſhould contain,
To gain that end, my labour's not in vain;
And be aſſur'd, my dear, while life endures
With every tender ſentiment, I'm your's.

EMELIA.

MEDIOCRITY.

THE middle ſtate of life is preferable to ſuperfluity or indigence---that it is better than narrow contracted circumſtances, I am very ſenſible will not be diſputed-----but that it ſhould be more deſirable than wealth or opulence, will, I doubt not, ſeem very parodoxical to the unthinking, who determine at the firſt view, without allowing themſelves time to inveſtigate any thing, either in its nature or conſequences; "For is it not a deſirable thing, ſuch will ſay, to be not only raiſed above the vulgar, and enjoy the conveniences, but alſo the elegant and palatable delights of life? to be perſons of ſplendid figure; to have much power; and to poſſeſs great influence? to be capable of obliging our friends, and relieving the poor and needy, on an extenſive ſcale of liberality? Can ſo agreeable a condition be otherwiſe than uſeful to mankind?" Yes, it certainly may, and has too often had a contrary effect. Many perſons, who have conducted themſelves with honor and unblemiſhed repute in moderate circumſtances; who have retained their virtue, and evinced a greatneſs of mind in adverſity, have been allured by the captivating ſcenes of proſperity, and loſt all their ſtrength on this enchanting ground!--- The principal danger of an exalted ſtation lies in an habitual levity of mind, which excludes the cultivation of moral improvements---a long gloſſy train of magnificient ſhew diverts the mind from ſubſtantial and worthy concerns, and conſigns over its beſt affections to the frivolous and ſhining gaieties of a bubble! Wiſe men, of all profeſſions and in all ages, have looked upon riches and honors only as the decorations of life, and not neceſſary to confer happineſs: only valuing them as means to render ſervices to their fellow creatures. But the wilfully fooliſh are intoxicated by their proſperity; hence they become an eaſy prey to the temptations peculiar to their wealthy ſituation. When the faculties of the mind are enervated, and the glory of its ſtrength thus diſſolved away; when moderation, and the diſpoſition of equality are deſtroyed, 'tis not in the leaſt ſtrange, if by being flattered and complimented their vanity may be raiſed to ſo high a pitch, as to make them regardleſs of that Supreme Being, under whoſe providence all their wealth and greatneſs flow. And having determined their merit, and fixed their conſequence upon their brilliant circumſtances, they refuſe to acknowledge a proper and humble reſpect to the Deity, and live unthankful of his favors; this is in effect to deny our obligations to him, as the author of every bleſſing we enjoy, and his rightful claim to our perſons and ſervices. Such ingratitude is too generally a conſequence of being elevated on the pinnacle of fortune, and that their fond paſſions become immoderate, and for want of due reflection, they grow proud, vain, ambitious and tyrannical: obſervation and experience ſo amply teſtify, that it would be an inſult to demonſtrate facts, for any one to contradict the aſſertion---it is undeniable clear, that affluence is the parent of luxury; and that luxury begets exceſs. Affluence being the anceſtorial head of this wanton brood, the darling devoteos are excited by the ſmiling countenance of cuſtom, and confirmed by its cotemporary miniſters of diſſipation. I will not affirm that there are no examples of perſons in the medium of life, that put on a ſupercillious air of inacceſſible dignity, and are carried away by the demon of profligacy and corruption: to this, like all general rules, there may be ſome exceptions, but I will venture to aſſert, that in whatever inſtance an imperious haughty temper is diſcovered in thoſe, the degree is comparatively ſmall to what it would be were they placed in the grand circle of life; then the ſtimulating flame being enobled, would blaze, and rage with vehemence unextinguiſhable! But juſtice requires that praiſe ſhould be given to whom it is due. I ſhall not, therefore omit to mention, that there are ſome few who, notwithſtanding their extraordinary opulence and honors, do not conceive themſelves to be of a higher order of beings than thoſe who are not poſſeſt of ſuch dazzling ſplendors! But yet, the ſtate moſt eligible is that wherein men enjoy a ſufficiency, or competency, to ſecure them from temptations to diſhoneſty and pitiful advantages on the one hand, and from cringing dependency and flattery on the other.

Thus he is moſt happy in himſelf, whoſe ſituation doth not liſt him above attending to the voice of inſtruction: and moſt uſeful to others in ſocially communicating his advice, and offering his beſt aſſiſtance to promote the general good.

WHEREAS my wife Iſabella Culbertſon, has gone off with one John Deary, alias Rouney, and have carried off ſome valuable property belonging to me, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid John Deary. And I hereby adverti ſe that no perſon credit the ſaid Iſabella Culbertſon, as I will pay no debts on her account. It is ſaid they ſtole a canoe and went down the river.

JOHN CULBERTSON.

Pittſburg, 23d March, 1787.

N. B. Said Deary has taken with him the ſubſcriber's certificate of the oath of allegiance to this ſtate, and may paſs himſelf by my name.

CLAIMS againſt the UNITED STATES.

Office of accounts, Marine Department, New-York January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the United States, for ſervices performed, or articles ſupplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unleſs their accounts are ſpeedily ſent to this office, they will be precluded from any ſettlement as a day will ſhortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commiſſioner.

The ſeveral printers throughout the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

Stop the Horſe Thief!

A Certain Stephen Ward, who has been lately among the Indians, and on his return on Feb. 22d ſtole a likely young horſe, grazing on the waters of Mingo creek, in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, the property of Robert Ayres, one of the travelling preachers; but the horſe being challenged on the Monday following, the thief, the ſame evening, in order to conceal his crime, took the horſe into a wilderneſs near James Crawford's ferry on Monongahela, and led him down a very ſteep bank into a gulf between two hills, and inhumanly murdered him, and covered him with ſtones, logs and bark, but being diſcovered in a few days by birds of prey, the thief immediately made his eſcape, and took with him a ſorrel horſe near 15 hands high, with a blaze in his face. The ſaid thief is ſuppoſed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has dark ſhort ſtrait hair, thin face, dark hollow eyes, down look, has loſt the great toe of his left foot; had on and took with him a blue regimental coat faced with red, fuſtian breeches, white cloth leggins, decorated with wampum, buckſkins mokaſins, brown great coat, a large fine hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief and brings him to juſtice, ſo that the owners loſs may be repaired, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 27. SAMUEL LITTEN.

WHEREAS my wife Suſannah Morgan has eloped from my bed and board, and behaved in a very ſcandalous manner. This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ABRAHAM MORGAN.

Waſhington County, March 23.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, October 5.

They write from Beziers, that some workmen employed in digging a well at Autignac, a village three miles from hence, got to the depth of about six toises, when, observing water to rise, they redoubled their activity, and were presently astonished by a most violent subterraneous explosion. Having recovered from their surprize, they again approached the pit, at the bottom of which they perceived one of their companies, to whom they called, but received no answer. One of his brothers being apprehensive of his safety, descended in a bucket, in order to yield him assistance; but this man shewed no signs of life after he had reached the bottom. He was followed by a third, who experienced the same fate. A fourth had the courage to descend, his companions having due precaution of fastening a rope to him, and following him with the eye, he was gently lowered; they soon perceived his head to drop, and his whole frame to be violently agitated. Being immediately drawn up, he continued without motion two hours. Recourse was had to experiments, which ought to have been first adopted. They let down a cock in the bucket, and on being drawn up, it was found on the point of expiring, with its feathers burnt. A similar experiment was tried on a cat which was almost dead when drawn up. By the assistance of hooks and other implements the three persons were raised out of the pit, being quite lifeless, and all their skin appeared to be burned. The letters further say, that the subterraneous noise still continues, and that the chymists are endeavouring to discover the cause of the explosion, and of the vaporous gaz, which has proved so fatal in its effects. It is added that, that the vitrified matter has been taken from the pit, which it is supposed must have been in a state of fusion.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following laconic answer is said to have been returned by his most christian majesty to a remonstrance from the manufacturers of Abbeville, complaining that the new treaty of commerce would greatly injure them in the sale of their cloths, owing to the acknowledged superiority of those manufactured in England; "Make yourselves easy," said the monarch to the deputies, "it is in your power to avoid the evils you seem to dread; try to do as well, or even better, than your transmarine neighbours, and I answer for your obtaining the preference."

The pages of the king of Prussia have sold all the wardrobe of their deceased master for four hundred six dollars; but the Jew who purchased it sold it for four thousand, not owing to the value, but merely to the enthusiasm of the people, who discovered such eagerness to possess a relic of that monarch, that an old lady gave two hundred dollars for a pair of ragged breeches. His majesty had but eleven shirts, at least no greater number was found among his linen. Voltaire, in his posthumous anecdotes of the great Frederick says, that this prince in his younger days, never wore a complete shirt, having but the collar and the sleeves sewed to his waistcoat, which he relates as an instance of the sordidness of his royal father.

Nov. 22. All disputes between the emperor and the Turks, respecting their limits, being settled, the Divan have ordered the fortresses in Bosnia, and on the frontiers, to be immediately repaired and put in a proper state of defence.

The government of France, being determined to encourage the whale fishery, have appropriated 350,000 livres, to be divided between six ships; four of which are to go to the South Sea, one to Greenland, and the other to David's Streights.

Advices from Italy say, that an eruption of Mount Vesuvius had taken place, attended with very dreadful calamities to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and the destruction of their vineyards.

Our news from Madrid of the 29th ult. import, that some rebel fugitives from Morocco had retired in the vicinity of Melile, and sprung the advanced mines of the Spaniards in possession of that town. Those barbarians waited to set fire to them till a party of Spanish troops had reached the fatal spot, when they so well took their opportunity, that 30 men, with several officers, were blown into the air, or sunk into the earth by the sudden explosion.

A letter from Londonderry says, that 5 of the white boys are brought there, and safely lodged in the gaol; they were taken by a body of gentlemen, who went to assist in preventing them from setting fire to a house near that city; they were taken in the act of plundering the house of some of the best effects, preparatory to setting it on fire; the rest of their companions, about 20 in number, escaped.

Dec. 5. Yesterday the American plenipotentiary presented the Rev. Dr. White of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Prevost of New-York, to his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated bishops for the United States. The Rev. Dr. Griffith of Virginia, is to be made a third, to complete the government of the Episcopal church in those states, much to the satisfaction of the laity there, who constantly opposed prelacy, until the states became independent republics, like those of Switzerland, where even the Popish and Protestant cantons, preserve their religious systems without disturbing their civil federal union: nay, in some places, as in Germany, they worship under the same roof alternately. Such is the liberality of sentiments in this enlightened age.

The commercial treaty with Spain is said to be in great forwardness.

Dec. 8. The felons in the several gaols of this metropolis were yesterday removed to Newgate, in order for their trials at the ensuing sessions, which begin on Wednesday at the Old Bailey.

There are at this time 316 convicts under sentence of transportation in Newgate.

Dec. 9. One of the fairest detections of the impositions intended against the commerce and manufactures of this country, is the publication of the late treaty with France, and that of Utrecht; in which the articles of the respective treaties are brought in a parallel view, and found to be virtually the same, with this difference only; that where any variation has been made from the Utrecht treaty, the change has been for the worse.

Letters from Petersburgh bring the accounts of nineteen english ships being frozen up in Cronstadt. These ships have 1520 tons of hemp on board, Petersburgh tallow, iron, deals, &c. to the amount of 500,000 roubles, and there is no likelihood of their getting away.

Accounts from Amiens, dated December 1, mention, that the duke of Orleans has lately settled a colony of weavers near that ancient city. His highness has also established cotton manufactories at Orleans, Chartres, and other parts of his domain. This popular nobleman has funded out of his estates an annual sum of 250,000 livres for the relief of gentlemen of family, who stand in need of assistance; he has established several schools for the education of youth of both sexes, and has made a new canal, which will be of the utmost consequence to the internal commerce of the country.

The canton of Bern have repeated their peremptory orders to their troops in the service of the states general, not to obey any orders but those of the generality, nor to interfere in the domestic differences of the provinces. They do not look upon themselves as bound by their compact, to obey the province of Holland singly. They further say, that they, as a free people whose system of government approaches nearer to that of Holland than any in Europe, behold with reluctance the distractions that are likely to overturn their republic; and of consequence they do not entertain the most distant idea of being in the least instrumental to their ruin.

The transaction of the Portuguese frigate, being suffered to burn an Algerine cruiser under the very guns of Gibraltar, which is now confirmed, is a more serious matter than people in general are apprised of; and as such the underwriters at Lloyd's consider it. It is undoubtedly true that the Algerines are, and ought to be dealt with as a piratical people by most states in Europe; but it is likewise true, that they are in strict amity with England; and that they never swerved from their attachment during the late war, when almost every body was against us, and when they might have done us incredible mischief.

The most ingenious artificer now in Paris, is a native of Scotland, he begged his bread from the northernmost part of the Highlands up to London, where, after progressive steps of wretchedness and misery, he was admitted to sweep the shop of a jeweller. By a long course of attentive observation he obtained some insight into the rudiments of the business, and having laid up very carefully what his civility to the customers of the shop got him, he at last scraped together a few pounds. With this he travelled to Paris, where he was taken apprentice by a jeweller of some eminence. His master, who observed his honesty and abilities, furnished him with five hundred crowns when his time of apprenticeship expired; from this small sum, by a gradual increase of business, which his taste in designs and his elegance in work procured him, he became one of the first tradesmen in Paris.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Nov. 1.

"Among the different speeches which the circumstances of the present diet have occasioned the king to make, the most remarkable one was that in the sitting of the 26th of October, in which his majesty made use of the following striking expressions:

"As it is not in the common course of things to see those whose hair begins to be whitened by age, change their principles and customs, you may rely, illustrious states, that I will remain to the end what I have been to this moment; whilst God grants me life and means I will make gifts to my country, I will make them to citizens, as often as I shall perceive either merit or distress: I will not endeavour to foresee whether I shall encrease the number of ungrateful; whether those whom I have loaded with benefits will deny them as if they were ashamed of them, or whether they will suffer themselves to be led away by the example of those who, under the veil of the most diffusive protestations of attachment, use all their endeavours to cross my inclination, my rights, and even my most useful advice to the state."

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

The legislature at their last sessions began to put the debt of this state on a footing of respectability that did them credit. The governor's speeches lead us to hope the same spirit still prevails, and that the credit of the state of New-York will not only rival but excel that of Pennsylvania. The loan of last year was well—it was a new species of engagement entered into in the time of profound peace, when the resources of the state were well known, and known to be equal, nay more than equal to her debt. Much was due to the member from Queen's county, who moved that the interest of the state debt be paid in May 1787, he knew the inclination and ability of the state to perform the engagement, and from the known consistency of the character of Mr. Jones we now expect a full completion of that promise.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a sea captain, a prisoner in Algiers, to his owners in this city, dated June 22.

"I have written several letters to you from Algiers informing you of my captivity; I have now to inform you, that on the 20th of last March, a Mr. Lamb, from America, via Spain, arrived in this city: his business was to treat for a peace, and redeem us unfortunate American prisoners, being 21 in number, but succeeded in neither.

"He neglected making the necessary enquiries respecting the method generally made use of in the redemption of men in our unfortunate situation: but on his arrival at Algiers gave out that he came to redeem the American captives, which was immediately signified to the dey, who, conceiving from the report, that he had brought money for the purpose, asked Mr. Lamb what he would give for them? Mr. Lamb offering 10,000 dollars, the dey then raised his price to 50,000, that is, 9000 for a master of a ship, 4000 for a mate, and 1500 for a common seaman. Mr. Lamb endeavoured to prevail on the dey to abate of his demand, but with little success, he only lowering it 1800 dollars. Mr. Lamb signified to the dey that he would procure the money, and return with it in four months, and departed Algiers on the 25th of April for Spain. How far he may comply with his promise, time only can determine.

"The foundation of a treaty, or indeed any business to be transacted with the Algerines, should be entrusted to some faithful person, and of abilities, and to such as are acquainted with their language, manners and policy. I have reason to believe, that although the dey refused to enter into a treaty of peace with Mr. Lamb, yet before his departure he had assurances that the dey would enter into such a treaty with the United States; but policy requires it should be done cautiously, and perhaps privately; it will no doubt cost the states a great sum of money, but consider what it cost the Spaniards to procure their peace.

"We should most certainly exert ourselves to obtain a peace with the regency; the Algerines are very sensible of our separation from Great Britain; they likewise know that we are far off them, nor do they expect to take our ships unless they find us within the streights, or off Spain or Portugal.

"The Algerine marine strength is not great; they have ten sail of cruisers only, with chebecks, viz. one of 32, one of 28, three of 24, two of 20, two of 16, and one of 12 guns, they are all very small vessels considering their weight of metal; they have 55 gun-boats to defend the city in case of an attack by sea.

"There is no fear of meeting any Algerines on your side the 42d north latitude. I believe the British make the danger appear greater than it really is, by which means the American bottoms are ensured at a very high rate. The British consul treats us Americans very contemptiously, much to the discredit of his character. He is a very inveterate enemy to the Americans; he informed the dey, that the vessel in which Mr. Lamb came passenger to this place, was American property, by which she was greatly exposed, but by the prevalent interposition of the comte d'Espilly (the Spanish consul) the head men of the marine department signified to the dey that the information was false.—When Mr. Lamb was in Algiers, his intimacy with the British consul was very obvious; indeed he ought to have avoided him as an American would have avoided Algiers. I am very sure Mr. Lamb might have laid the foundation of a treaty, but, believe me, sir, if that business is still entrusted to him, it will cost some thousands more than if it was in the hands of some qualified statesman. The dey is a very old man, and no doubt when he goes to his dear prophet, there will be a great change in the affairs of Algiers; there ought, therefore, to be particular attention paid to those persons who has the dey's ear at command, as they in all

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, October 5.

They write from Beziers, that some workmen employed in digging a well at Autignac, a village three miles from hence, got to the depth of about six toises, when, obliging water to rise, they redoubled their activity, and were presently astonished by a most violent subterraneous explosion. Having recovered from their first fright, they again approached the pit, at the bottom of which they perceived one of their companies, to whom they called, but received no answer. One of his brothers being apprehensive of his safety, descended in a bucket, in order to yield him assistance; but this man shewed no signs of life after he had reached the bottom. He was followed by a third, who experienced the same fate. A fourth had the courage to descend, his companions having due precaution of fastening a rope to him, and following him with their eye, he was gently lowered; they soon perceived his head to drop, and his whole frame to be violently agitated. Being immediately drawn up, he continued without motion two hours. Recourse was had to experiments, which ought to have been first adopted. They let down a cock in the bucket, and on being drawn up, it was found on the point of expiring, with its feathers burnt. A similar experiment was tried on a cat which was almost dead when drawn up. By the assistance of hooks and other suppleness the three persons were raised out of the pit, being quite lifeless, and all their skin appeared to be calcined. The letters further say, that the subterraneous noise still continues, and that the chymists are endeavouring to discover the cause of the explosion, and of the vaporous gaz, which has proved so fatal in its effects. It is added that, that the vitrified matter has been taken from the pit, which it is supposed must have been in a state of fusion.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following laconic answer is said to have been returned by his most christian majesty to a remonstrance from the manufacturers of Abbeville, complaining that the new treaty of commerce would greatly injure them in the sale of their cloths, owing to the acknowleged superiority of those manufactured in England; "Make yourselves easy," said the monarch to the deputies, "it is in your power to avoid the evils you seem to dread; try to do as well, or even better, than your transmarine neighbours, and I answer for your obtaining the preference."

The pages of the king of Prussia have sold all the wardrobe of their deceased master for four hundred six dollars; but the Jew who purchased it sold it for four thousand, not owing to the value, but merely to the enthusiasm of the people, who discovered such eagerness to possess a relic of that monarch, that an old lady gave two hundred dollars for a pair of ragged breeches. His majesty had but eleven shirts, at least no greater number was found among his linen. Voltaire, in his posthumous anecdotes of the great Frederick says, that this prince in his younger days, never wore a complete shirt, having but the collar and the sleeves sewed to his waistcoat, which he relates as an instance of the sordidness of his royal father.

Nov. 22. All disputes between the emperor and the Turks, respecting their limits, being settled, the Divan have ordered the fortresses in Bosnia, and on the frontiers, to be immediately repaired and put in a proper state of defence.

The government of France, being determined to encourage the whale fishery, have appropriated 350,000 livres, to be divided between six ships; four of which are to go to the South Sea, one to Greenland, and the other to David's Streights.

Advices from Italy say, that an eruption of Mount Vesuvius had taken place, attended with very dreadful calamities to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and the destruction of their vineyards.

Our news from Madrid of the 29th ult. import, that some rebel fugitives from Morocco had retired in the vicinity of Melile, and sprung the advanced mines of the Spaniards in possession of that town. Those barbarians waited to set fire to them till a party of Spanish troops had reached the fatal spot, when they so well took their opportunity, that 30 men, with several officers, were blown into the air, or sunk into the earth by the sudden explosion.

A letter from Londonderry says, that 5 of the white boys are brought there, and safely lodged in the gaol; they were taken by a body of gentlemen, who went to assist in preventing them from setting fire to a house near that city; they were taken in the act of plundering the house of some of the best effects, preparatory to setting it on fire; the rest of their companions, about 20 in number, escaped.

Dec. 5. Yesterday the American plenipotentiary presented the Rev. Dr. White of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Provost of New-York, to his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated bishops for the United States. The Rev. Dr. Griffith of Virginia, is to be made a third, to complete the government of the Episcopal church in those states, much to the satisfaction of the laity there, who constantly opposed prelacy, until the states became independent republics, like those of Switzerland, where even the Popish and Protestant cantons, preserve their religious systems without disturbing their civil federal union: nay, in some places, as in Germany, they worship under the same roof alternately. Such is the liberality of sentiments in this enlightened age.

The commercial treaty with Spain is said to be in great forwardness.

Dec. 8. The felons in the several gaols of this metropolis were yesterday removed to Newgate, in order for their trials at the ensuing sessions, which begin on Wednesday at the Old Bailey.

There are at this time 316 convicts under sentence of transportation in Newgate.

Dec. 9. One of the fairest detections of the impositions intended against the commerce and manufactures of this country, is the publication of the late treaty with France, and that of Utrecht; in which the articles of the respective treaties are brought in a parallel view, and found to be virtually the same, with this difference only; that where any variation has been made from the Utrecht treaty, the change has been for the worse.

Letters from Petersburgh bring the accounts of nineteen english ships being frozen up in Cronstadt. These ships have 1520 tons of hemp on board, Petersburgh tallow, iron, deals, &c. to the amount of 500,000 roubles, and there is no likelihood of their getting away.

Accounts from Amiens, dated December 1, mention, that the duke of Orleans has lately settled a colony of weavers near that ancient city. His highness has also established cotton manufactories at Orleans, Chartres, and other parts of his domain. This popular nobleman has funded out of his estates an annual sum of 250,000 livres for the relief of gentlemen of family, who stand in need of assistance; he has established several schools for the education of youth of both sexes, and has made a new canal, which will be of the utmost consequence to the internal commerce of the country.

The canton of Bern have repeated their peremptory orders to their troops in the service of the states general, not to obey any orders but those of the generality, nor to interfere in the domestic differences of the provinces. They do not look upon themselves as bound by their compact, to obey the province of Holland singly. They further say, that they, as a free people whose system of government approaches nearer to that of Holland than any in Europe, behold with reluctance the distractions that are likely to overturn their republic; and of consequence they do not entertain the most distant idea of being in the least instrumental to their ruin.

The transaction of the Portuguese frigate, being suffered to burn an Algerine cruiser under the very guns of Gibraltar, which is now confirmed, is a more serious matter than people in general are apprised of; and as such the underwriters at Lloyd's consider it. It is undoubtedly true that the Algerines are, and ought to be dealt with as a piratical people by most states in Europe; but it is likewise true, that they are in strict amity with England; and that they never swerved from their attachment during the late war, when almost every body was against us, and when they might have done us incredible mischief.

The most ingenious artificer now in Paris, is a native of Scotland, he begged his bread from the northernmost part of the Highlands up to London, where, after progressive steps of wretchedness and misery, he was admitted to sweep the shop of a jeweller. By a long course of attentive observation he obtained some insight into the rudiments of the business, and having laid up very carefully what his civility to the customers of the shop got him, he at last scraped together a few pounds. With this he travelled to Paris, where he was taken apprentice by a jeweller of some eminence. His master, who observed his honesty and abilities, furnished him with five hundred crowns when his time of apprenticeship expired: from this small sum, by a gradual increase of business, which his taste in designs and his elegance in work procured him, he became one of the first tradesmen in Paris.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Nov. 1.

"Among the different speeches which the circumstances of the present diet have occasioned the king to make, the most remarkable one was that in the sitting of the 26th of October, in which his majesty made use of the following striking expressions:

"As it is not in the common course of things to see those whose hair begins to be whitened by age, change their principles and customs, you may rely, illustrious states, that I will remain to the end what I have been to this moment; whilst God grants me life and means I will make gifts to my country, I will make them to citizens, as often as I shall perceive either merit or distress: I will not endeavour to foresee whether I shall encrease the number of ungrateful; whether those whom I have loaded with benefits will deny them as if they were ashamed of them, or whether they will suffer themselves to be led away by the example of those who, under the veil of the most diffusive protestations of attachment, use all their endeavours to cross my inclination, my rights, and even my most useful advice to the state."

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

The legislature at their last sessions began to put the debt of this state on a footing of respectability that did them credit. The governor's speeches lead us to hope the same spirit still prevails, and that the credit of the state of New-York will not only rival but excel that of Pennsylvania. The loan of last year was well—it was a new species of engagement entered into in the time of profound peace, when the resources of the state were well known, and known to be equal, nay more than equal to her debt. Much was due to the member from Queen's county, who moved that the interest of the state debt be paid in May 1787, he knew the inclination and ability of the state to perform the engagement, and from the known consistency of the character of Mr. Jones we now expect a full completion of that promise.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a sea captain, a prisoner in Algiers, to his owners in this city, dated June 22.

"I have written several letters to you from Algiers informing you of my captivity; I have now to inform you, that on the 20th of last March, a Mr. Lamb, from America, via Spain, arrived in this city: his business was to treat for a peace, and redeem us unfortunate American prisoners, being 21 in number, but succeeded in neither.

"He neglected making the necessary enquiries respecting the method generally made use of in the redemption of men in our unfortunate situation: but on his arrival at Algiers gave out that he came to redeem the American captives, which was immediately signified to the dey, who, conceiving from the report, that he had brought money for the purpose, asked Mr. Lamb what he would give for them? Mr. Lamb offering 10,000 dollars, the dey then raised his price to 50,000, that is, 9000 for a master of a ship, 4000 for a mate, and 1500 for a common seaman. Mr. Lamb endeavoured to prevail on the dey to abate of his demand, but with little success, he only lowering it 1800 dollars. Mr. Lamb signified to the dey that he would procure the money, and return with it in four months, and departed Algiers on the 25th of April for Spain. How far he may comply with his promise, time only can determine.

"The foundation of a treaty, or indeed any business to be transacted with the Algerines, should be entrusted to some faithful person, and of abilities, and to such as are acquainted with their language, manners and policy. I have reason to believe, that although the dey refused to enter into a treaty of peace with Mr. Lamb, yet before his departure he had assurances that the dey would enter into such a treaty with the United States: but policy requires it should be done cautiously, and perhaps privately; it will no doubt cost the states a great sum of money, but consider what it cost the Spaniards to procure their peace.

"We should most certainly exert ourselves to obtain a peace with the regency: the Algerines are very sensible of our separation from Great Britain; they likewise know that we are far off them, nor do they expect to take our ships unless they find us within the streights, or off Spain or Portugal.

"The Algerine marine strength is not great; they have ten sail of cruisers only, with chebecks, viz. one of 32, one of 28, three of 24, two of 20, two of 16, and one of 12 guns, they are all very small vessels considering their weight of metal; they have 55 gun-boats to defend the city in case of an attack by sea.

"There is no fear of meeting any Algerines on your side the 32d north latitude. I believe the British make the danger appear greater than it really is, by which means the American bottoms are ensured at a very high rate. The British consul treats us Americans very contemptiously, much to the discredit of his character. He is a very inveterate enemy to the Americans; he informed the dey, that the vessel in which Mr. Lamb came passenger to this place, was American property, by which she was greatly exposed, but by the prevalent interposition of the comte d'Espilly (the Spanish consul) the head men of the marine department signified to the dey that the information was false.—When Mr. Lamb was in Algiers, his intimacy with the British consul was very obvious; indeed he ought to have avoided him as an American would have avoided Algiers. I am very sure Mr. Lamb might have laid the foundation of a treaty, but, believe me, sir, if that business is still entrusted to him, it will cost some thousands more than if it was in the hands of some qualified statesman. The dey is a very old man, and no doubt when he goes to his dear prophet, there will be a great change in the affairs of Algiers; there ought, therefore, to be particular attention paid to those persons who has the dey's ear at command, as they in all

probability will have a conſiderable ſhare in the Algerine polities after the dey's death. You have no idea how much they will be courted by every chriſtian nation; what large preſents of warlike ſtores are daily making him; this is not occaſioned by love, but fear.

"Their head miniſter and director of the marine that is the Michlaſha, ſhould be well noticed, he is third in rank next the king; he is a valuable good man, and fills his office as well as any man can do, and treats the Americans with much civility. We have lived at the houſe of a worthy French merchant ſince December laſt, and are treated with great politeneſs: we are under many obligations of gratitude to the comte d'Eſpilly, he is both the friend and protector of the unfortunate Americans. The French and Swediſh conſuls, as alſo a number of French merchants, pay great attention to us. I am convinced that the Britiſh will oppoſe the treaty between the United States and this regency. They, the Britiſh, will reap the advantage in ſeveral ways; one way is, by being the carriers of our produce. I am inclined to think it would not be very agreeable to the French to ſee us have a very extenſive trade in the Mediterranean. If the Americans wiſh to be a flouriſhing commercial people, they muſt remove every apparent obſtacle; nor can they poſſibly ſucceed until the great commercial machine be put together and directed in ſome meaſure by one good ſet of politics. I ſuppoſe things are at a low ebb in Philadelphia, it is however no more than I ſhould expect. I hope you had the ſhip well inſured, if not, I am ſure it muſt hurt much, and for which I will be very ſorry. If the Americans do not obtain a peace with Algiers and the other Barbary ſtates, our ſhips may lie by, our ſeamen will then engage in the ſervice of ſuch as can and will protect them.

"The Algerines have no merchant veſſels of their own, their trade is carried on by the French and other Chriſtians. If the whole Algerine navy was ſold at an European market, it would not fell for the money the dey aſks for us priſoners.

"If we fit out any veſſels for the Mediterranean, they muſt be faſt ſailing and copper bottomed, well found and well appointed, muſt cruize effectually, rendezvous at the iſland of Minorca, which is well ſuited to watch the Algerine cruiſers. We muſt often be in ſight of Algiers, but never in calm weather; the ports of Spain being open to the Algerines, they have many places of ſhelter which we have not.

"If we were to take any of the Algerines, the dey would never redeem them by exchange nor otherwiſe, as he has ſo many people he cares not what becomes of them: one third of their crews are Turks, which are taken from the ſoldiery, the reſt are Moors; they generally go out on their cruiſe the latter end of March, and make three cruiſes in a year: the latter end of November laſt they returned from their laſt; this year they did not go out till the 27th of May, they are out at preſent, they have taken a 700 ton ſhip from Ruſſia, on her way from Barcelona to Archangel; and this day arrived a Neapolitan ſhip, a prize to the Algerines. The Neapolitan ambaſſador is daily expected here.---- Three days ago the comte d'Eſpilly departed this place for Madrid, after a reſidence of three months.

"Any nation that has come to redeem priſoners, to make peace, or indeed if they have any thing elſe to do with the people, they muſt have money! Money is their God, and Mahomet is their prophet. If you give a Turk money with one hand, you may take out his eyes with the other.

"The city of Algiers is built on the ſide of a hill, and is ſtrongly fortified and garriſoned. There is nearly 200,000 inhabitants. The Turks are brave and civil; no one can be a ſoldier in the regency but Turks, Moors are not truſted, being a daſtardly people. I conſider the Turks as a very religious, and by no means ſuch a wicked ſet of men as they have been generally held up to be. You need not believe me to be clear of Algiers, until you ſee me or have my letter to ſuch effect."

Pittſburgh, April 7.

A report having been circulated a few days paſt, that ſome people going down the river had been murdered by the Indians, we are happy in having it in our power, from undoubted authority, to aſſure the public that it is entirely falſe and groundleſs.

Reports of this kind muſt be propagated by ſome baſe perſons, with a view to injure the ſettling of this country, by intimidating people from emigrating to it; but we hope they will be little credited, as to all appearance we ſhall have a laſting peace with the Indians.

The following remarkable occurence tranſpired not long ſince in the ſtate of North-Carolina. A man 65 years of age, was married to a lady who had two ſiſters. In a ſhort time the wife proved pregnant, and was delivered of three fine children; and in leſs than twenty days after, each of her ſiſters were delivered of three children, and the huſband ſuppoſed to be the father of them all. As it ſeems to be the general wiſh that the aſſembly ſhould tax the bachelors, it certainly is but reaſonable that they ſhould reward, rather than tax, any old man who can prove thus ſerviceable in promoting an increaſe of the human ſpecies.

"Unthought of frailties cheat us in the wiſe."

It is even ſo; for who could ſuppoſe that the following pictures came not from the pencil of malignity but of truth. Who could imagine that Locke was exceedingly fond of romances? that Newton gave implicit faith to the dreams of judicial aſtrology? that Dr. Clarke valued himſelf much more on his agility than on his ſcience; and that Pope was ſuch an epicure that when on a viſit to lord Bolingbroke, it was his cuſtom to lie whole days in bed, unleſs when his ſervant informed him there were ſtewed lampreys for dinner? yet all theſe things were ſo.

The pictures of human frailty may be extended, as the portraits are numerous. Queen Elizabeth was a coquette; and Bacon received a bribe; on the eve of an important battle, the duke of Marlborough was heard to chide his ſervant for lighting four candles in his tent, at a time when he had an important conference with prince Eugene. Luther was ſo immoderately paſſionate that he ſometimes boxed Melancton's ears; and Melancton himſelf was a believer in dreams. Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine were ſo ſuperſtitious, as to employ and penſion Morin a pretender to aſtrology, who calculated their nativities. Tacitus, who appears in general ſuperior to ſuperſtition, was groſsly infected by it in particular inſtances. Dryden was alſo a believer in aſtrology, and Hobbes firmly believed in the exiſtence of goblins and ſpirits.

How great, how ſmall, how abject, how auguſt,
How wonderful, how complicate is man?

At the opening of one of the courts of law in Maſſachuſetts, a clergyman was ſent for to addreſs the Deity; a gentleman preſent was obſerving, that although this was ever the laudable practice at the Supreme Judical Court, theſe courts had never, in his memory, opened with prayer. A ſailor, who heard the laſt remark, obſerved to his meſſmate, "If ſo Jack, I believe the ſhip is really in diſtreſs, ſince they pipe all hands, and now call the parſon to his quarters."

We lately met with the following little piece, which firſt appeared about the end of the year 1708, when vaſt preparations were making for continuing the war, and at the ſame time, negociations were much talked of for ſettling the peace of Europe. On peruſal, it appeared to exhibit ſuch a ſpirit of Chriſtian philanthrophy, as muſt, we think, render it acceptable to the public. Benevolence, was indeed, a ſtriking trait in the character of the Abbe Fenelon; and, as it ſeems adapted to the circumſtances of the preſent times, we apprehend the revival of it now may not be unſeaſonable.

IF people had never ſeen war kindled between neighbouring nations, they could hardly believe that men could arm themſelves againſt oneanother. They are overwhelmed with their own miſeries and mortality, and yet induſtriouſly encreaſe the wounds of nature, and invent new ways of deſtroying each other. They have but few moments to live, and yet cannot be contented to let thoſe melancholy moments ſlide away in peace. There lie before them vaſt countries without poſſeſſors, and, nevertheleſs, they worry oneanother for a nook of land. Ravaging, ſpilling of blood, and deſtroying mankind is called the art of great men; but, 'wars,' ſays St. Auſtin, 'are ſpectacles in which the devil does cruelly ſport with mankind.' The juſteſt princes are obliged to take up arms: a misfortune the more deplorable as it has become neceſſary. God himſelf makes uſe of wars toward the accompliſhing his decrees, as the moſt exquiſite poiſons enter into the compoſition of the moſt wholeſome remedies. How deſperate, therefore, our ills muſt be, ſince we want ſo ſevere a remedy!' 'A long peace,' ſays St. Cyprian, 'corrupts the diſcipline which God has given to man, ſo that a heavenly chaſtiſement is neceſſary to awaken our drooping and drowſy faith.' God puniſhes nations by oneanother, becauſe they have all ſinned. 'He ſtrikes thoſe blows that ſhake the whole earth, ſays St. Auſtin, to break the pride of the wicked, and try the patience of the good.' It is now eight years, moſt dear brethren, ſince his hand is lifted up, and yet people are not ſenſible of it. Sinners are humbled without being converted. There never was ſo much luxury and voluptuouſneſs; never ſuch baſeneſs for gain; never ſuch high contempt of virtue. Luxury is ſupported by tricking: the deſperate condition to which too many bring themſelves, ſtrikes at the very root of honeſty, and corrupts the principles of whole nations. Humility is trod under foot; Chriſtian meekneſs turned into ridicule, and the authority of religion is but a high ſound It is becauſe we have reached the laſt period in which charity will grow cold, iniquity increaſe, and in which the Son of Man will hardly find any faith upon earth. Let us look no where elſe but in ourſelves for the cauſe of our ills: our ſins are our greateſt enemies, and draw upon us all the reſt. We fight againſt theſe, and inſtead of overcoming the other, we baſely deliver ourſelves up to them. God loves to be diſarmed by humble and contrite hearts; and when his anger is over he remembers his former mercies.

Let us pray to him, moſt dear brethren, not for the deſtruction of our enemies, who are ſtill our brethren, but for our reconciliation with them by a good peace; not in order to indulge our paſſions, glut ourſelves with the treacherous ſweets of our pilgrimage, and forget our true habitation, but on the contrary, that we may be more free, more quiet, more compoſed, and better fitted for the kingdom of God; that, according to his eternal decrees, he may procure us a peace, for the comfort of the church, as well as of nations; and which may, on earth, be an image of the tranquility of Heaven.

ANECDOTE of the late KING of PRUSSIA.

A Pruſſian lieutenant-coloſel whoſe regiment had been diſbanded at the end of the war of 1756, was conſtantly ſoliciting his majeſty to be again put upon the eſtabliſhment, and became ſo troubleſome that he was forbidden the court. Soon after a libel appeared againſt his majeſty, and Frederic, however indulgent he was to tranſgreſſions of this kind, was ſo much offended with the audacity of this, that he offered a reward of fifty gold Frederics to any perſon who would diſcover the author. The lieutenant-coloſel ſent in his name to the king, ſignifying that he had an important piece of information to give: he was admitted. "Sire, you have promiſed fifty gold Frederics to the perſon who would diſcover the author of ſuch a libel---I am the man. I lay my head at your feet, but keep your royal word, and while you puniſh the criminal, ſend to my poor wife and wretched children the ſum you promiſed to the informer." His majeſty already knew who was the author of the libel. He was affected with the deſperate extremity to which neceſſity had obliged an otherwiſe valuable officer to have recourſe: but he had owned himſelf guilty. Go ſaid the monarch inſtantly to Spandau, and under the locks of that fortreſs, wait the effects of the juſt wrath of your ſovereign." "I obey ſire, but the fifty gold Frederics." In two hours your wife ſhall receive them. Take this letter and deliver it to the governor of Spandau; but enjoin him not to open it till after dinner." The lieutenant-coloneł arrived at the dreadful caſtle aſſigned him for his abode, and declared himſelf a priſoner. When the deſert was upon the table, the governor opened the letter. It contained theſe words: "I give the command of Spandau to the bearer of this order. He will ſoon ſee his wife and children arrive with the fifty gold Frederics. The preſent governor of Spandau will go to B——, in the ſame quality. I beſtow that recompence upon him in conſideration of his ſervices. Frederic."

Spelling Books,

By the dozen or ſingle one, may be had at the printing-office.

The Famous HORSE

D O V E,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, or Two Dollars the ſingle leap; the ſeaſon continues until the laſt of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove; out of the Wildair Mare; which were imported in one ſhip. It is needleſs to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much eſteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts; which, it is allowed, will be equal to himſelf, and his dropping colts will ſhew more at large, as he covered here laſt year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

TO BE LET,

A Very valuable lot, ſituate between Major Ward's and Mr. George Thompſon's, the terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber at Sawmill run.

Likewiſe, to be let, a large ſtable and lot in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by Devereux Smith.

DANIEL ELLIOTT.

March 29.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnership of John & Daniel Craig being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Daniel on my account, as I am resolved to pay no contracts of said Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittsburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's business will still be carried on with more speed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Luzerne township, Fayette county, and state of Pennsylvania, a dark brown horse, about 5 years old, a large star in his forehead, the left hind foot white, mane and tail cut short, shod all round, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come and take him away.

JOHN CONWELL,
within one mile of Muddy creek ferry.

February 23, 1787.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of February, at night, a servant Man, named JAMES ELLIOTT, about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches high, black hair, which he wears tied. He was born in Ireland, and says he was bred a sailor; had on and took with him a grey coating great coat, a drab coloured broadcloth coat, that doth not fit him, one pair Scotch striped stockings, one pair ditto fulled worsted, and a wool hat: most of the cloaths are stolen, except his breeches, which are of corduroy, very much worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by,

GEORGE FUNK.

Bedford, March 1, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* JOHN GIBSON.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they cannot expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

NOTICE is once more given to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Matthew Hays, either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle on or before the first of April, or no further attendance will be given by MARY HAYS.

Washington county, March 19, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having heard that reports are circulated, which may tend to hurt the ferry he has lately established at this place, thinks it will not be improper for his own interest, and that of the public, to undeceive any who may be imposed on thereby.

In the first place, It has been represented, that he had built his house on a wrong lot, which might be taken by some other person, by which he would lose his house and ferry. In answer to this, he can assure the public, he is perfectly safe, having lately deeded two lots more on that side, which puts it out of the power of any evil inclined person to hurt him in that respect.

It is now represented, that he is to be turned out on the plea of former possession, and that it is in contemplation to summon a jury for that purpose; if such an action should be brought against him, it can only end to the loss and disgrace of the prosecutors, as he got peaceable possession, and bought the rails that surrounded his lot from the person who put them up. As to what the subscriber formerly mentioned, of some persons pretending to have an exclusive privilege to ferrying at Pittsburgh, it is so hurtful to the rights of individuals, and so injurious to the public at large, that he is in no fear the honorable assembly will ever grant it to any person, even if they had the power to do it.

He returns thanks to his friends for their former favors, and shall do every thing in his power for their accommodation at his ferry, both on this and the other side of the river.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1787.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello; his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

Section 4. AND whereas upwards of five years have elapsed since this state undertook to compensate the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army of the United States of America, for the losses sustained by the same officers and soldiers severally, by receiving their pay in depreciated bills of credit; and whereas divers of the said officers and soldiers who were intitled to the relief intended for them have not applied in person, nor by their agents or attornies in fact, executors or administrators, to ask, demand or take out the certificates for the depreciation aforesaid, which were directed by an act of general assembly, enacted for that purpose on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, intitled, "An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned." And whereas many abuses have been attempted and practised by persons not of kin to the deceased soldiers, nor having demands upon their estates, taking out letters of administration, and by setting up false and fraudulent claims to certificates for depreciation, which remained unissued; and it is proper that the certificates aforesaid, which yet remain in the hands of the comptroller general of this state, and all other certificates for depreciation, which have not hitherto been demanded by the persons respectively who are or were intitled to them, should be secure from further abuse, and likewise that some limitation should be given to the issuing of certificates for depreciation.

Sect. 5. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this act, none of the certificates which have been made out for compensating the losses of the officers and soldiers aforesaid, by receiving depreciated bills of credit, nor any other certificates of the like nature, which have been made out, or which have been directed to be made out, to any person or persons in the pay of the United States of America, or of this state unissued, or which be not yet made out, shall be delivered to any person, other than the person who is intitled to the same, or to his attorney in fact, properly authorised by letter of attorney, duly executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Philadelphia, or to his executor or executors, or to his administrator or administrators, legally intitled to the same or a share thereof, by succession ab intestato: and that all the depreciation certificates aforesaid, of whatever nature or kind, which from and after the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, shall remain unclaimed and not taken out, shall be deemed and considered as escheats to the commonwealth, in the like manner and to the like effect, as if the several persons who are or were intitled to the same certificates were dead without kindred.

The foregoing is an extract from a law of this state, passed the 25th day of March 1786, which is thus published for the more general information of all concerned. JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller-general's office, Phila. Jan. 31, 1787.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 10th of October, a black horse, about 14 hands high, seven years old, has a speck on the off eye, the brands unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

March 9.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry where* Subscriptions (at ... per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnership of John & Daniel Craig being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Daniel on my account, as I am resolved to pay no contracts of said Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittsburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's business will still be carried on with more speed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Luzerne township, Fayette county, and state of Pennsylvania, a dark brown horse, about 5 years old, a large star in his forehead, the left hind foot white, mane and tail cut short, shod all round, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come and take him away.

JOHN CONWELL,
within one mile of Muddy creek ferry.

February 23, 1787.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of February, at night, a servant Man, named JAMES ELLIOTT, about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches high, black hair, which he wears tied. He was born in Ireland, and says he was bred a sailor; had on and took with him a grey coating great coat, a drab coloured broadcloth coat, that doth not fit him, one pair Scotch striped stockings, one pair ditto fulled worsted, and a wool hat: most of the cloaths are stolen, except his breeches, which are of corduroy, very much worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by,

GEORGE FUNK.

Bedford, March 1, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* JOHN GIBSON.

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Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

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Washington county, March 19, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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In the first place, It has been represented, that he had built his house on a wrong lot, which might be taken by some other person, by which he would lose his house and ferry. In answer to this, he can assure the public, he is perfectly safe, having lately deeded two lots more on that side, which puts it out of the power of any evil inclined person to hurt him in that respect.

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Section 4. AND whereas upwards of five years have elapsed since this state undertook to compensate the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army of the United States of America, for the losses sustained by the same officers and soldiers severally, by receiving their pay in depreciated bills of credit; and whereas divers of the said officers and soldiers who were intitled to the relief intended for them have not applied in person, nor by their agents or attornies in fact, executors or administrators, to ask, demand or take out the certificates for the depreciation aforesaid, which were directed by an act of general assembly, enacted for that purpose on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, intitled, "An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned." And whereas many abuses have been attempted and practised by persons not of kin to the deceased soldiers, nor having demands upon their estates, taking out letters of administration, and by setting up false and fraudulent claims to certificates for depreciation, which remained unissued; and it is proper that the certificates aforesaid, which yet remain in the hands of the comptroller general of this state, and all other certificates for depreciation, which have not hitherto been demanded by the persons respectively who are or were intitled to them, should be secure from further abuse, and likewise that some limitation should be given to the issuing of certificates for depreciation.

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